

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1801.

[No. 32.]

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.

Sugar in barrels,

Bacon in lots,

Soal Leather in lots,

Soap in boxes,

Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymers, coatings, swansdowns, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish linsens, humburs, German and British of-naburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Auctioneers.

January 7.

FIRST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick of the town of Alexandria, and he being declared bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the seventeenth day of this month, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Washington tavern, in Alexandria, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the late house of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend, prepared to prove their debts.—At the second sitting of the commissioners, the said bankrupt is to go through his second examination; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors aforesaid to choose assignees, of which subsequent sitting due notice will be given and the creditors are to assent or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Clerk to the Commission.

January 9, 1801.

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NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1.

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[The following is inserted at the request of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE time has at length arrived, when the administration of our government is about to pass out of the hands of those, who have been in the councils, and confidence of our departed WASHINGTON! Men who are principally known, only as the leaders and favorites of a *faction* composed in a great measure of *discontented fortune-hunting FOREIGNERS*, are now to succeed. This is a serious and portentous moment to us who are *native Americans*, linked in with the fates of our country by families, relations, friends, possessions, local attachments, and a thousand nameless sympathies, who cannot, like our disturbers, in the day of calamity, fly, without loss or regret to some distant quarter of the globe.

We have all observed, and the observation should now excite reflection and watchfulness, that this country has been tranquil, prosperous and happy in proportion, as the *faction* now about to predominate, has been restrained and kept under; and, on the contrary, tumultuous and seditious in proportion as they have been allowed to gain any local or temporary ascendancy.

Men of uneasy and turbulent tempers have existed in the country from the first formation of our government; but they have been, for the most part, men of little personal character and deserving of little consideration. At length, however, from the alliance of numerous men of *desperate fortunes*, of *corrupt morals*, *aliens*, *desperadoes*, *expatriated patriots*, *refugees* from European justice, together with many well meaning but mistaken and deluded persons they have increased to a formidable, and regularly organized phalanx. All these are industriously trained and drilled to their exercise by ambitious demagogues who wish for nothing so much as a *revolution*, from the hope of acquiring a consequence, of which they can have no expectation from their virtues or their talents.

Such is the *faction*, against which the good and the wise have now to contend: a noxious, poisonous weed, which, like the gourd of Jonah, has sprung up and gained its maturity during the night of neglect, fostered by the favoring darkness of obscurity and contempt, till its spreading branches have become co-extensive with the nation, threatening to smother the growth of our morals, religion, liberty and national dignity.

These are the fruits of laxness and lethargy in the friends of good government and necessary subordination. It is now high time to awake from this torpid indifference. Active vigilance, and not forbearance, is the virtue which our country demands. It is now too late to deplore what we have been accustomed to view with a mixture of contempt, disgust

and pity. The serpent, generated in the slime and filth of *Jacobinism*, has grown up to a *Pythian monster*, which must be attacked and subdued, although his breath bear pestilence, and his spumes poison, to those who approach him.

In a land of universal suffrage, like ours, it is not the conduct of one or two individuals that we have most to dread. It is the general ascendancy of the worthless, the dishonest, the rapacious, the vile, the merciless and the ungodly, which forms the principal ground of alarm. These are the men who have incessantly maligned the officers of our government collectively and individually, our courts of justice, our laws, our clergy and our seminaries of learning. These are the men who called WASHINGTON a *murderer* and these are the men to whom Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr are indebted for the two highest offices in the nation. From such men we have every thing to fear. They already proclaim, in their appropriate jargon, that the "reign of terror" has ceased, and that the triumph of democratical and republican principles, over a tyrannical aristocracy, is commencing; in plain English, that the rabble has broken over all restraint, and are just preparing to imbrue their hands in the blood of those who may attempt to stay their progress. It is fallacious, therefore, to imagine that we shall only experience a change of men. Men of wisdom and honesty, who know that the government has been administered with fidelity, and the laws executed with justice, who also know the seditions and insurrections, which such measures have occasioned and the present brutal menaces of the triumphant party, must see that something very different from the equitable administration of our *present* constitution is to be expected.

It is a consideration sufficiently deplorable, in a christian country, that a reputed infidel, an open scoffer at the person and character of the Saviour, and a reputed sharper, speculator and libertine, should be elevated to the highest stations in the government; and for the very reason too, that they are thus reputed. But whatever may be the character and views of the President and Vice-President elect, their administration will certainly be dangerous to the peace and constitution of this country; not merely, and perhaps not principally, from their official measures, but from the additional influence which it will give to the ignorant and the wicked.

Every man of reading knows, that our constitution, in its present form and under its present equitable administration, secures to the subject a considerable greater share of freedom than has ever yet, in any extensive country, been found to consist with real liberty or permanent security. Every such man sees with alarm, that we are now in the high road which has uniformly led to despotism, through the dark valley of anarchy. Any additional weight, therefore, in the popular scale, must be fatal.

"Si quidquam mutare velis, unoque subiectu, Stat genus humanum!"

—Make any change, of this nature, and we are crushed together. Such has already become the audacity of the *faction*, that they clamour, publicly, of a recourse to the bayonet.

As we now proceed, we are rapidly tracing the steps of France, and have already arrived, almost at the point, at which they appear stained with blood. Under these circumstances, nothing can save us from the horrors and devastations of a civil war, but a prompt, steady, and vigorous co-operation of all who have an interest in the preservation of peace. The daring must be overawed by an union of the wise; and, above all, the ignorant and misguided must be instructed and set right, by industry, unremitting and extensive as that which has been used for their delusion. If men of property and integrity will not stoop to these means, they will be bowed under the consequences.—"Resistance must be bold, determined and unshrinking, or it is ineffectual; nay, it is worse than no resistance at all. With political knowledge, well or ill understood, is now involved every thing which is valuable or worth preservation. Morality, religion, the laws, literature, our domestic safety and individual property must perish in the common shipwreck."

Impressed with the justness and importance of these reflections, the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, having associated with himself a person somewhat conversant with books and men, resolves, if adequate support be afforded him, to exert whatever strength he possesses, to uphold the cause of truth and righteousness; to set up and maintain a standard, which shall serve as a rallying point to all who contend for the cause of peace and due subordination; to diffuse correct & salutary notions of the principles of our government and the interests of the *people*; to caution and admonish the community against pernicious doctrines and examples of bad men; to watch, with eagle eye, the misrepresentations, calumnies, and falsehoods of jacobinical publications, whose filth and loathsomeness shall no longer screen them from exposure, or their authors from chastisement; to "invade with boldness the strong holds of impiety and anarchy;" and to call loudly in the ears of Americans, that "we have yet a nation to save; we have yet millions of loyal men, who have never bowed the knee to the Baal of Jacobinism, and we hope that many will draw back from the bloody idol and turn unto righteousness, to the saving of their souls, their bodies and their estates, and the general deliverance of their country."

With such views, the Editor is induced to adopt the words of the Roman orator, "*licet omnibus, licet etiam mihi dignitatem patriae tueri: protestas modo veniendi in publicum sit, dicendi periculum non recuso*," and to solicit the encouragement

of all such as regard the dignity of their country, in every part of the UNITED STATES. His exertions shall at least be honest and industrious, and such as he hopes will merit a generous support, and render his *Gazette* an extensive mean for the diffusion of sound and correct principles, in politics, morals, religion and literature.

It now remains to make known to the public the intentions of the Editor respecting the future management of his paper, and the terms upon which he proposes to issue a COUNTRY GAZETTE.

I.
The *Gazette of the United States* shall continue to be published daily, to contain, as heretofore, important articles of foreign, domestic, commercial and congressional intelligence, accompanied by such remarks as to the Editors, shall seem pertinent and useful; important state papers; reports of proceedings and decision in the courts of law; essays of a moral, political, commercial, economical and literary nature, &c. &c. To these there will continue to be added, weekly, on Monday, a complete wholesale *Price Current* of all articles of commerce in the Philadelphia market. The price, as heretofore, will be eight dollars annually to subscribers in the city, with the addition of one dollar to those at a distance.

II.
To accommodate distant subscribers, and in conformity to the repeated solicitations of numerous friends, as well as to counteract the pernicious effects of many mischievous Jacobine papers circulated at a cheap rate, a *Gazette* for the Country shall be published on Mondays & Thursdays, which shall contain all the important matter of the *Daily Gazette*, free from advertisements; for the convenience of Merchants and traders at a distance, the *Price Current* shall be inserted in every Monday's paper. This shall be furnished to subscribers at the price of four dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, to be paid in advance.

III.
The first number of the *Country Gazette* shall be published as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained for it, exclusive of those who are at present country subscribers; and on the publication of the first number, they may, if it is preferred, substitute the Country in place of the *Daily Gazette*.

Gentlemen disposed to become subscribers for either the daily or the country *Gazette*, are requested immediately to transmit their names to C. P. Wayne, Editor of the *Gazette of the United States*.

Philadelphia January 10.

All Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be received.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 9.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Judiciary Bill.

Sect. 48th, under consideration, which is as follows:

"Sect. 48. And be it further enacted, That each of the circuit judges of the U. States to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be allowed as compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States; and that the salaries of the district judges of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, shall be, and hereby are, augmented to the like sum of two thousand dollars annually, to be paid in like manner."

Mr. Gregg moved to strike out 2000 dollars and to insert 1600 dollars.

Mr. Claiborne declared himself in favor of the motion. He considered 2000 dollars as too high a compensation. In the state which he represented (Tennessee) it would be immoderate. The bill established three circuit courts for Kentucky and Tennessee, the judges of which would receive 6000 dollars, which was a larger sum than the total amount of the expences of the government of Tennessee. The judges of the supreme court of Tennessee receive but 500 dollars each; and the present federal judge received only 800 dollars. The duties which the federal judges would have to discharge, would not equal those of the state judges. Such an exorbitant salary would be distressing to the state of Tennessee. It would either lessen the respect of the citizens for their own judges, or rouse their pride to afford them salaries, equal to those of the federal judges, even to their own oppression.

As therefore such an expenditure would exhibit an instance of shameful profusion of public money, and would deeply wound the interests of his state, he would give his decided vote against it.

Mr. Otis, persuaded that if the judiciary were not filled with men of the first talents and integrity, the system we are now devising would be injurious instead of being beneficial, was opposed to the motion. Talents of this order were not to be obtaining for a small compensation. The sum proposed in the bill, as far as his knowledge extended, was not greater than that now allowed in the superior state courts. In his part of the country, a lesser compensation to men qualified to decide those great and intricate questions, which often came before them, would be deemed a shameful parsimony.

As to the idea of discriminating the compensation of different judges, he thought the benefits to be derived from it were trivial compared with the evils it would create.

Grant that the effect of this bill will be the affording a higher compensation to the federal judges than is at present made to those of the states. The effect he thought would be a good one. It would operate as a powerful stimulus to the state judges ably and faithfully to discharge their duty that they might be qualified for, and likely to receive, federal appointments.

So convinced was Mr. O. of the importance of this part of the bill, that he would rather not see it pass at all, than pass without it. It might in that event

be rationally expected that the community, realising the inconveniences to which they would be inevitably exposed, would be awakened to the obligations of a more liberal policy.

Mr. Davis said, if he seriously believed that additional salaries would inspire men with brighter talents, he would not object to the increase contemplated by it. But as he knew full well that in making appointments to office, the only enquiry made would be what were the candidate's politics, he should object to the increase.

Hitherto the entire compensation given to the judges in the western country, has not exceeded 2,000 dollars; and now we add three judges, whose duties individually will of course be greatly diminished, and at the same time increase their compensation!

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, January 9.

The Mary, Ham of Portland, laden with lumber, bound to Plymouth (Eng.) to to the westward of the Lizard, was boarded by a French privateer brig of 14 guns, who after taking a number of articles from her cabin, suffered her to proceed.

The Robert, Mc'Cowan, from Londonderry to Charleston, is a shore near roadhaven, Ireland.

Yesterday morning at the time when there is the greatest assemblage on Change, a well dressed man was detected in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket. The day before, two pocket books were lost in this way, which induced the bar-keepers of the Tontine to keep an eye on suspicious looking strangers; and it was one of them who discovered this fellow.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

Arrived, brig Pennsylvania, Knox, Hamburg, via Shetland; Venus, Reynolds, Gonaives; Lark, Wallace, St. Jago de Cuba; sch'r Nimrod, Makins, Port Republic; Eliza, Oakford, Savanna.

Capt. Knox sailed from Hamburg the 16th of October; put into Shetland, and failed from thence the 16th of November, in company with the ship Sally, Hutchinson, and Lexington, Smith, from Amsterdam to Baltimore. Dec. 28th, in lat. 26, N. long. 63, W. spoke the ship Commerce, Thompson, from Amsterdam to Baltimore. Capt. T. stated that he failed from the Texel Roads the 25th Nov. in company with the ship Boston Packet, Strong, of Philadelphia, and parted with her outside the Godwin Sands: that on the 9th Nov. in a violent gale of wind in the Texel Roads, 12 American vessels went ashore on the 25th Nov. all the other vessels got without much injury. In lat. 33. 00. N. long. 72. 90. W. parted from the Commerce. Same day spoke the sch'r Will, from Philadelphia to St. Thomas, and the sloop William, Ennis, from Philadelphia to St. Croix.

Brig Hannah, Griffin, from Havanna, is below, with the loss of her bowsprit, having run foul of a schooner in the ice, the latter lost her figure head. They were both just below Marcus Hook, yesterday afternoon.

Captain Griffin, of the brig Hannah, failed from Havanna in company with the schooner Ruby, for Charleston. Left there the following vessels:

Ship Columbus, Grimes, of Newport; brig Concourse, Briggs, Dighton; Amiable Matilda, Whitlock, N. York; Hope, Hall, of Charleston; sch'r Betsey, Read, Salem; Lark, Silver, ditto; Polly and Nancy, Duguid, from New-Orleans, of

Newbern; Dolphin, Ingou, of Boston; sloop Charlotte, of Philadelphia.

The report of the capture of the schooner Assistance, capt. Mann, by the British, is without foundation. A letter was this day received from capt. Mann, dated Jacquemel, Dec. 15, informing, that he intended to sail from thence for this port the day following, with a cargo of coffee.

A small ship and a Swedish barque, names, &c. unknown, are below.

BALTIMORE, January 13.

Arrived on Saturday last,

Ship Truxton, captain Chamberland, from Havanna. The day the Truxton left port, was boarded by the British ship of war Thunderer; treated politely and dismissed immediately.

The day after, was boarded by the ship of war Delaware, and informed by them that the ship Nancy, Joy, of and for Boston, from Havanna, had been taken a few days before by three French privateers, after a hard fought engagement, in which the Nancy lost 10 of her men. This news the Delaware received by the schooner Bee, of Marblehead, who had been boarded by one of the privateers and dismissed as not worth taking, being loaded with lumber. They further informed that they were going to cruise off the Metanzies, where the Delaware then was.

Left at Havanna,

Brig Trial, captain Tryon, to sail in 4 days.

Two Brothers, of Baltimore, just arrived from New-Providence.

December 27, picked up from Sandy Key, captain M'Curr and his crew, cast away about 8 days before in the English ship Tanner, loaded with sugar—Cargo lost. Five days before they were relieved, the chief mate and part of the crew seized the long boat against the captain's will, and put to sea, with an intent to reach Charleston.

Captain Craig, arrived on Saturday informs, that he had an account from a gentleman direct from Curacao, that the fever there had raged to an alarming height, inasmuch that the English were carrying their cannon to Jamaica, intending to evacuate the place.

The Subscriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the minds of those who have heretofore borrowed Tools of various descriptions of him, with a sense that it is high time they were returned—particularly, two story cornish planes, and several smaller sizes, laws of various descriptions, beads and bench planes: they are mostly branded with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot,

with a large and convenient Warehouse, in good stand for business. He has several

Dwelling Houses for Sale,

in different situations, which will be disposed of as bargains, as he is anxious to improve his vacant property. For particulars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.

January 16.

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Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, January 16.

Capt. Hancock of the ship Polly, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, left there brig Commerce, capt Emmons, to sail the 21st November for this port.

Sailed in company with ships Mars, capt. Cowan, of and for Philadelphia; —, capt. Bunker, do. brig Sally, capt. Starbuck, do. ship Pomona, capt. Merrill, of Portsmouth for New-York.

Dec. 17th, In lat. 36, long. 50, spoke sloop Bolton, of Boston, William Sterry, master, bound to Port Jackson, out 15 days, had lost her boom and was otherwise considerably damaged in a gale of wind.

It is fully demonstrated that the shipping of the United States, is now fully competent to transporting the whole produce of the southern, as well as northern states; and if the commercial spirit which has secured to our country the means of profiting by this lucrative trade, is not checked by the new administration, we shall continue to be the carriers of our own production; unless an improper preference should be given to foreigners, which indeed would be commercial suicide.

(Boston-Gaz.)

An easy and efficacious method of checking the flames in chimnies on FIRE.

Take the wood apart, rake the coals in the middle of the hearth, and then throw a handful of coarse brimstone on the coals, this will effectually extinguish the fire in the chimney. It must not however be accompanied with water, as the Brimstone in that case, will have no effect. As this is the season when, by the continual use of fuel, our chimnies are liable to be frequently foul, and to get on fire, it is recommended that every householder should have, at least a pound of brimstone at all times, on hand.—The person who offers this hint to the public, has experienced its efficacy.

Writing paper has risen 33 per cent. in England, on account of a scarcity of rags.

The harvest has been very scarce throughout the states of the Church; and the government of Rome has permitted the free importation of corn.

It will be recollected, that about two years since, M. Reich, a physician celebrated for his profound erudition, announced in Germany, that he had discovered a remedy against fevers of every kind without exception, provided there was not lesion in the organs, such as the lung, &c.—He also hinted that if a reward equivalent to the importance of the discovery was offered him, he would disclose the secret. In consequence, the king of Prussia, anxious to serve the cause of humanity, invited Mr. Reich to Berlin, and submitted his discovery to the examination of the physicians of that capital. Their report, made after numerous experiments, was favorable to the discovery, and declared the author a man of distinguished talents. The king immediately nominated him professor, with considerable appointments; and, to this act of justice, added a pension of 1200 francs reversible to his family, provided that, for the public good, he would publish his remedy, gratis. Mr. Reich has lately complied with the condition imposed

on him, by publishing a book of 102 pages divided into 88 aphorisms. This work has made a great impression in Prussia, by the exposition of a new system of practice with respect to fevers. The principal basis of this remedy, consists in strong doses of acid minerals such as sulphur, nitre and above all common salt. These acids must be well diluted. By the use of them, this physician has recovered numbers of persons in highly desperate situations.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

An article from Philadelphia, mentioning three streams of light or arches in the heavens subtended over that city from north to south, reminds me of the prodigies mentioned by Livy, which never failed to alarm the Romans, especially when any great calamity, like pestilence, afflicted the city. An instance in point is found in Lib. 30, cap. 2. "Sparfi, ignes in Cælo, dein, fax ingens arsit—arcus solem tenui linea amplexus est."—Lights appeared dispersed about in the sky—afterwards a large torch—a bow with slender line embraced the sun.

Another instance is related Lib. 41, cap. 21, which comes nearer still to the phenomenon at Philadelphia. "Arcus interdu, sereno Cælo super ædem Saturni in foro Romano in tentus est, et tres, simul, soles effulserunt." In the day time and in a serene sky, a bow or arch was extended over the temple of Saturn in the Roman forum, and three suns (or mock suns) shone at once.

It is not improbable that such phenomena manifest material changes in the atmosphere, which have an influence on health; but there are not sufficient data yet collected to satisfy the mind on the subject. If any conclusion can be drawn from desultory observations, it will be as fair to presume it propitious as unpropitious. The world is governed now by the same laws as formerly, and nothing worse is to be expected, than we have often experienced.

The following is a proposition of THOMAS PAINE, made recently in France, on a subject of acknowledged importance.

MARITIME COMPACT,

Or an association of nations for the protection of the rights and commerce of nations that may be neutral in time of war, addressed to the nations, by a neutral.

WHEREAS the inconveniences and injuries to which the commerce and rights of neutral nations are exposed in time of maritime war, render it absolutely necessary that a law of nations be found to prevent a continuation or repetition of those injuries, in all times to come, and to secure to neutral nations the exercise of their just rights; we the undersigned powers have formed the following association and compact, establishing thereby a law of nations with respect to the sea.

Art. I. That the common rights of nations, such as are exercised by them in the time of peace, in their intercourse with each other, are, and ought to be, the rights of neutral nations at all times; because they have not forfeited them, and cannot of right be lost to them, in consequence of war breaking out between any two or more nations. Such war being altogether the act of the nations making it, and not of the neutral nations, cannot in itself, or in its consequences, affect the rights of nations neutral and continuing in a state of peace.

Art. II. That the ships or vessels of nations, that may be neutral during such war, have a right to pass unmolested on the seas, as in time of peace, (it being peace with them) and to enter the port or ports of any of the belligerent powers, uninterrupted, unvisited, and unsearched, by the party or parties with which that nation is at war.

III. For the maintenance of the aforesaid rights, we the undersigned powers declare, and for the performance thereof bind ourselves in honor to each other, that if any belligerent power shall seize, or molest, or search any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of any of the powers composing this association, that all and every of the parties composing this association will cease to import and will not permit to be imported in any ship or vessel whatever, any goods, wares, or merchandize, from the nation so offending against the law of nations hereby established.

IV. That all the ports appertaining to the powers composing this association shall be shut against the flag of the offending nation.

V. That no remittances in money, goods, or bills of exchange, shall be made by any of the citizens or subjects of any power composing this association, to the citizens or subjects of the offending nation for the term of one year, until reparation be made. The reparation to be times the amount of the damage received.

VI. When any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of any of the powers composing this association shall be seized by any ship or vessel of any belligerent power, or be forcibly prevented entering the port of their destination, or be seized, or molested in coming therefrom, or forcibly prevented proceeding to the place where she is next bound, to be searched or visited by any person coming from on board such ship, the executive government of the nation to which the vessel so seized or molested belongs, shall on ascertaining the fact, make proclamation of the same, and send a copy thereof to the executive of each of the governments composing this association, who shall publish the same through his dominions, and proclaim that at the expiration of days after the date thereof the execution of the penal articles against the offending nation shall commence.

VII. If reparation be not made within the space of one year, proclamation to be renewed for one year more, and so on.

VIII. The association establishes a flag for itself to be carried by the ships and vessels of every nation composing the association, in addition to its proper national flag. The flag to be a broad pendant at the head of the main-mast, composed of the same colours as compose the rainbow, and arranged in the same order as they appear in that phenomenon.

IX. And whereas it may happen that some one, or more, of the nations composing this association may be at the time of forming it, or in some future time, in a state of war, the ships and vessels of such nation shall omit carrying the flag at the mast-head, but it shall be bound round the main-mast to denote they are members of the association and respectors of its laws.

We the undersigned powers declare these articles to be a law of nations at all times, until a congress of nations shall meet to form some law more effectual;

And we do recommend that immediately on the breaking out of war, between

any two or more nations, that deputies may be appointed by all the neutral nations, whether members of this association or not, to meet in congress in some central place, to take cognizance of any violations of the rights of neutral nations by the belligerent powers.

It may be judged proper for the order of business that the association of nations may have a president for a term of years, and to pass by rotation through all the parties composing the association. In that case, and for the sake of regularity, the first president to be the executive of the most northern nation composing the association, and his deputy or minister at the congress to be president of the congress; and the next most northernly to be vice-president who shall succeed at the expiration of the term, and so on. The line determining the geographical situation to be the latitude of the capital of each nation.

From London Papers.

It is stated as certain, that on the 11th ult. (September) the Russian minister at Berlin, Baron de Krudener, transmitted to that court, in the name of the Emperor Paul, a declaration couched in very positive language. By this declaration the king of Prussia is invited to favor and support the destination of two Russian armies, each of them 80,000 men strong. These two armies have for their object to set bounds to the ambition of the belligerent powers, and to strengthen social order in Europe. In order to attain this happy object, the direct mean of negotiation in a formidable attitude are first to be tried, and on the failure of them, vigorous measures are to be employed against those who shall dare to raise any obstacles.

The importation of provisions from Holland during the last week ending the 18th October, notwithstanding the stated prohibition of the Batavian executive, comprised 994 quarters of wheat, 1360 quarters of barley, 650 quarters of oats, and 44 tons of butter. There were likewise 80 tons of butter received from France.

An account of the British islands prior to the invasion of Caesar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies The Holy Island. The Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present ones, and Stonehenge is described as a grand Hindoo Temple! The Asiatic Society of Calcutta, are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.—Terms may be known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

For New-York.

The Schooner PHILIP,
Capt. TUPMAN,
To sail in all next week.
For FREIGHT apply to the
master on board, or to
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.
January 16. 8041

For Freight or Charter

To any of the Leeward West-India Islands,
The fast-sailing Brig
FAME,



But then seven hundred barrels,
now lying at Lawrafon's
Wharf. For terms apply to
SHREVE & JANNEY,
or the Captain on board.

January 14. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
Winchester. This land is full of wood,
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are
very good, with considerable quantities of
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three
fourths acres, within three miles of the
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile
of the River Potomac. This land has
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar
Trees on it; from which I am informed,
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar
annually. There are also a seat for grist
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that
neighborhood, and upon a never failing
stream of water. The upland is rich,
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
tivation. This farm is well improved
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,
and rented last year for produce equal to
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,
at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash
or upon credit, or take in exchange for
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
land in the City of Alexandria, or the
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey
and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,
50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage
which they will sell low for cash or ex-
change for flour or corn. They will give
Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16. eo

The Creditors of the Estate
of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are
requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a state-
ment of their claims; as the Administra-
tors are anxious to provide for the dis-
charge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t



Freight wanted,

For the schooner
REGULATOR,
John Bagley, master;
Lying at colonel Ramsey's wharf, for any
port of the United States. Apply on
board.

January 13. d3t

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the
public in general, that he has removed
from Staunton and established an Inn in
Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and
CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4wco

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alex-
andria, are hereby informed, that a divi-
dend of five per cent on the capital stock
of said Bank, for the half year ending this
day, is declared, and will be ready to be
paid to them, or their representatives on
Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5.

eo w4

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets,
extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen
street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street:
this property is liable to no incumbrance.
For terms apply to Mr. John Green, A
lexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-
Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for
the payment.

January 2.

eo 18t

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by
applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

eo

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from
New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muscovado sugar
East India sugar in bags
Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira
wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in
quarter casks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.
They daily expect by the schooner Phi-
lip from New-York, 20 puncheons An-
tigua rum.

January 12.

eo 3t 11aw 3t

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his
dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince
and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and
intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate
terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of
brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Ca-
licoos, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads,
Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs,
Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs
white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22.

eo 24t

Two active Lads, about 14 years
of age, and of reputable connexions, would
be taken as Apprentices at the office of the
Advertiser.

NOTICE.

People are in future to take
care how they cross my lot and break
down my fencing on Hunting Creek. I
will no longer suffer fishing or fowling
there. I have employed a man to watch
and being a competent evidence, I will
prosecute the first man, or man's son, that
makes another trespass upon me.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company
for the ensuing year, to work at the
Great-Falls,

A number of active, able
bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom libe-
ral wages will be given. They will be
well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely
treated, and in cases of sickness taken good
care of at the expence of the Company—
Their wages will be paid quarterly, and
if desirable to the owners, agents will be
appointed at different places to pay at the
expiration of each quarter, as may be most
convenient to the parties. Further parti-
culars may be had by application to Mr.
Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or
to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Direc-
tors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29.

3ot

An extensive and well chosen Assortment
of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day
received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs
those of his customers with whom he has
running accounts, that he is under the ne-
cessity of discontinuing this practice;—
therefore in future he will sell for Cash or
Produce only.

December 22.

d

A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if appli-
ed for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump
sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few
boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in
bundles of about two hundred weight;
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

eo

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a
discreet Woman, capable of managing the
affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—
A middle aged woman of a mild disposi-
tion and regular deportment will be pre-
ferred, as part of her attention will be
necessary in superintending a nursery of
young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800.

eo 1t

To Rent

And immediate possession given,

A convenient dwelling house and store,
with necessary out-houses, &c. situate on
Duke-street near Col. Hooe's wharf. A
further description is thought unnecessary,
as it is presumed any person wishing to rent,
will view the premises—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

January 1.

eo 3t

FOR SALE.

Genuine Madeira Wine in
pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approv-
ed notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or
Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many
years past, situated on Prince-Street, op-
posite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town
more eligible, or better accommodation
for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet
or dry good business. The cellar perfect-
ly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500
barrels may be stowed on the premises
without any inconvenience to the occu-
pant.

These desirous of holding it will apply
to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall
in future do business.

Wm I. HALL.

December 22.

d

Notice is hereby given to
the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexan-
dria, that an Election will be held at the
Court House in this town on the third
Monday in January next, for the purpose
of choosing nine Directors of said Bank,
for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

d4w

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse
broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers,
swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blan-
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,
black bombazets, durants, rouselets, I-
rish linens, Barcelona and pulicat han-
kerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and
worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks,
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

eo 1t

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince
streets, fourth door south of the Print-
ing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the
Ladies of Alexandria, and the country
generally, that having received the new-
est fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he
will be thankful to receive their orders
for the above articles, and will warrant
them equal to any manufactured on the
continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his
Patterns, may be accommodated by send-
ing a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in
the Perfumery line, on the most reasona-
ble terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-
sins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

eo

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the Coun-
ty-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne
Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand
Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27.

2aw 6t

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.